

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHEERY—Excellent Dinner and After-Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currents, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater taste than most brands in the market. The Scotch Whisky marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

[22]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to these columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses to the Post Office, Hongkong, to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of Daily Press should be sent before 11 o'clock on publication day; after that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 21st, 1891.

Mr. H. M. MEHTA has had reprinted in pamphlet form a public letter written by him in 1881 on "Education in Hongkong," which has interest at the present time, in view of the controversy raised by the Governor's speech at the recent distribution of prizes at Queen's College. His Excellency complained, it will be remembered, that Queen's College had not yet become "the Oxford and Cambridge of China," and, in effect, that the institution had not succeeded in transforming the Chinese of Hongkong into an English-speaking race. Writing fifteen years ago, Mr. Mehta declared "the political expediency, equity, and morality of educating the Chinese to a high level," a most quaint, and that there existed the necessity of vindicating such a policy, it is scarcely thought of. Having suggested various points for the consideration of the Educational Commission, which had then just been appointed, and given his own views on some of them, based on experience gained in connection with education in India, Mr. Mehta concludes as follows:—"From the branch schools the next step is the Central School, 'whatever may be its transformation; but once launched therein the question arises 'how far to advance a student's education, when the lights and shades of the question of the expediency and equity of highly educating the Chinese are viewed from different standpoints are steadily kept before the eyes. If, no matter on what ground this question stands, it be considered a plain matter of duty that the Chinese, though subjects of an alien Government, should be highly educated even beyond the simple requirements of this colony, then the question whether it is preferable to convert the Central School into an art college or into some technical academy will have to be decided upon. But as it is—a question about which it would be simply labouring in the dark to reach the final goal were we to set forth views without ascertaining the views of the Government and of the Education Committee, the advisability of deferring the discussion of it for the nonce can hardly be gainsaid."

The Educational Commission presented its report, which was adverse to elevating the Central School (now Queen's College), into a collegiate institution and recommended that the school should be developed on its then basis, a new building and a larger staff of masters being provided. The recommendations of the Commission have been given effect to, but the policy of the Government still seems to be in a very unsettled state, each Governor having different views from his predecessor and praising or dispraising the school according to his personal bias, so that we find ourselves practically at the same point in the discussion that we were at fifteen years ago. This uncertainty is not conducive to educational progress, and it would be well if a Governmental minute or other official act some leading principles could be laid down as those which should govern educational development in the future.

The problem is not a new one. We have the experience of England before us, and the experience of India, and all that remains to be done is to apply that experience to local circumstances. In England the state has made elementary education compulsory and free. In Hongkong the conditions are hardly ripe for compulsion, nor, perhaps, for making elementary education altogether free, but the Government collects taxes from the Chinese and is morally bound to devote a portion of the revenue to education. There are some Europeans who think the education of Chinese altogether a mistake, and a waste of money, so far as the Government is concerned; if the Chinese want education, they say, let them get it themselves. That is not a view the Government could adopt, as it is a recognised principle throughout the empire that the state owes a duty to education. Others, again, say that the efforts of the Government should be devoted solely to the teaching of English, to the exclusion of the Chinese language. Another view is that while an English education is essential for boys who are to become clerks in mercantile offices it is an unnecessary luxury in the case of the ordinary labouring class. On the subject of teaching English and Chinese together in Queen's College the Educational Commission in their report said:—"To secure more time for, and greater efficiency in, the study of English in the Central School, it is essential that great attention should be paid by the scholars to the study of Chinese during the earlier years of their attendance. For this purpose there should be an Upper, and a Lower School. In the latter, Chinese should go hand in hand with English, and about the same amount of time should be devoted to each. For passing from the Lower to the Upper School, there should be a stringent examination, and no Chinese boy should be admitted to the Upper School until he is considered by the examiners to have obtained a competent knowledge of his own language. When this has been attained, the translation lessons in the Upper School would prevent any neglect of Chinese which might arise when the ordinary lessons in that language ceased to be taught." From this it will be seen that the Commissioners attached importance to the study of Chinese, and it was on this point that the controversy of fifteen years ago chiefly turned. The report was submitted by the late Dr. STEWART, Sir E. J. O'MALLEY, then Attorney-General, the late Mr. RYRE, and the late Mr. F. BULKELEY JOHNSON, while Mr. NG CHOY, another of the Commissioners, expressed dissent in so far as the teaching of Chinese and English concurrently was concerned, holding that every boy before admission to the Central School should be found to possess a competent knowledge of his own language. All the Commissioners, however, were agreed that Chinese boys should have an education in their own language, the only difference being as to whether it should be imparted together with that of English education concurrently, i.e., the principle of concurrence has recently been emphasised by Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, a new rule having been introduced under which no school is to participate in the benefits of the grant-in-aid scheme unless English is taught. In reality, however, we believe His Excellency is opposed to Chinese education *in toto*; we do not recollect that he has said so in many words, but that is the impression his utterances have conveyed. The idea of eliminating the Chinese language from the colony and making English the everyday tongue of the people is very pretty, as a day dream, but it is wholly lacking in practicability. What is wanted for European mercantile offices is a class of native clerks who, while competent as regards their clerical duties, shall also serve as mediums of communication between their European employers and the Chinese customers. A mere English-speaking Chinaman who was not fitted by education to associate on equal terms with educated men of his own country would be less useful than a man educated in both languages, as is shown by the inferiority of the Singapore babu as compared with the Hongkong educated boy. This is a point, too, on which the Indian practice might be looked to for guidance. In India there has been no attempt to suppress the use of vernacular tongues, but on the contrary, the native languages are taught concurrently with English in the elementary schools, and it is only when higher education is entered upon that the English language becomes the sole medium of instruction.

H. M. shipowner **Humber** arrived here yesterday from Nagasaki.

The China Mutual steamer **Kremer**, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for San Francisco, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama, arrived at her destination on the 18th inst.

At Sydney on the 27th January Mr. QUING CHANG, a well-known Hongkong merchant, an accident by falling downstairs. He was descending the stairs with a child on his shoulder and in attempting to save the child, which had overbalanced itself, Mr. Tack missed his footing and fell to the bottom, fracturing one of his ribs.

The announcement of the Willard Company's performance will be found in our advertisement column.

It will glad to see more of this popular entertainment, which includes such favorites as Miss Gracie Whiteford, Miss Vera Patay, and the admirable Mr. John Sheridan.

The Times of the 17th January gives the following account of the wedding of Mr. G. W. H. Bowen—Mr. George W. Howard Bowen, son of Sir George Bowen, was married at Holy Trinity Church, Stamford, on Saturday, 13th January, to Gertrude, daughter of Mr. Richard Charnock. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir George Bowen, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, M.P., Lady Manners, Lady Milford and Mr. Eyre, Lady Fanny Fitz Wigram, Lady Virginia Sandys, Admiral Sir George and Lady Willis Elizabeth Lady Orr-Ewing, Sir Robert Herbert, Sir Ernest and Lady O'Brien, Sir Dovaston Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Bell. The bride was assisted by two ladies of page who sat six abreast—Miss E. A. Chamberlain, sister of the bride; Miss Alfred Bowen, sister of the bridegroom; Miss D. Stanley, Miss Williams, Miss A. Vaughan Lee, and Miss Campbell. Mr. Lionel Bethell was best man. The Deaf Raphael, uncle of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. D. Dalton. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chamberlain afterwards received the bridal party at their house in Cadogan Square.

The P. & O. steamer **Furness** left Singapore for this port yesterday at 8 a.m.

The damage to Townsville by the recent storm is estimated at half a million sterling.

The preliminary arrangements for holding a public meeting, in connection with the centenary of the London Missionary Society, in reference to missions generally and their work, have now been completed. The meeting will be held in the Theatre Royal on Wednesday, 4th March. The Acting Chief Officer will preside and the Bishop, Dr. Chalmers and others will speak. The particulars will be advertised in due course.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE DAILY PRESS.]

LONDON, 18th February.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

The House of Commons has voted the Address.

THE TRAVANAL INCIDENT.

The officers of Dr. Jameson's force who hold the Queen's Commission will be tried by court martial.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Dillon has been elected leader of the Irish (or Anti-Parnellite) party.

HONGKONG RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The weather is the very foundation of one's enjoyment, and it was very unfortunate that while an English education is essential for boys who are to become clerks in mercantile offices it is an unnecessary luxury in the case of the ordinary labouring class. On the subject of teaching English and Chinese together in Queen's College the Educational Commission in their report said:—"To

secure more time for, and greater efficiency in, the study of English in the Central

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One particular striking feature about

yesterday's proceedings was the exceptional

success of the racing.

The Rockhampton Cup, value \$100, second pony to receive \$75; third \$50; for China ponies four *lids* gratu-

es on date of entry; weight for inches per scale; entrance \$5.

Mr. J. Peels' The Laird, 1st, 1lb. (Mr. Master)

Mr. Boyd's Dunbar, 1st, 1lb. (Mr. Buck)

Mr. Buxey's Black Velvet, 1st, 1lb. (Mr. Crawford)

Mr. Chancery's Despatch, 1st, 1lb. (Mr. Taylor)

Mr. J. D. Humphreys' Visitand, 1st, 1lb. (Mr. Marshall)

Mr. Dryasduff's Shiny William, 1st, 1lb. (Mr. Marshall)

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The following telegrams are from Australian papers received by the C. N. Co.'s steamer *Tasman*:

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

London, 22nd January.
The New York correspondent of the Times telegraphs that an official report of a court is current in Washington to the effect that President Grant has appointed Major Richard Ohoy, Secretary of State, strongly desirous of an early and complete settlement of the difficulties regarding the Venezuelan frontier without waiting for the investigations of the Boundary Commission. It is declared that the terms of the proposed settlement do not involve discredit to either the British or the United States Government.

The United States Government is advised, however, that it is of further difficulty, and to this end it is urged that England should make a fresh offer for arbitration upon the points in dispute, or that direct negotiations should be opened up between the British and American Governments. The arbitration, if it is added, should be based upon a settlement of the boundary far to the east of the present line.

In the United States Senate last night Senator Tracy, amidst wild cheering from the public galleries, protested against the display of American flags in relation to the Venezuelan border imbroglio. It was indispensable, he declared, that a friendly settlement should be come to between England and America.

THE TRANSVAAL.

London, 21st January.
The remainder of the Transvaal Company's forces which was captured by the Boers at the Battle of Kranskop has started from Pretoria for Durban, where it will embark on board the P. & O. steamer *Victoria*, for England.

Twenty-three of the principal prisoners in the Transvaal, including Colonel Rhodes, brother of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony, were not released with the other prisoners who were released on the 17th January.

The authorities at Pretoria failed to confirm the safety of only individual members of the Transvaal Union charged with treason.

The Germans of Fort Salisbury, in Mashonaland, have condemned the action of the Emperor William in sending a congratulatory message to President Kruger on the defeat of the Chartered Company's forces at Krugersdorp.

London, 22nd January.

Mr. Gladstone has written a strong letter dealing with the late crisis in the Transvaal. He condemns Dr. Jameson for his action in advancing into the Transvaal without authority. He expresses the hope that the British Government will not agree to the proposal for arbitration in regard to the Transvaal.

London, 23rd January.

Mr. Charles Leonard, one of the leaders of the Reform party in the Transvaal, has joined the English authorities, who were endeavouring to effect his release.

He succeeded in reaching Capetown and in embarking upon a ship bound for England.

London, 27th January.

In consequence of the vigorous representations made by President Cleveland, President Kruger has released the Americans who were arrested in connection with the recent trouble at Johannesburg.

President Kruger still retains five English prisoners.

London, 27th January.

The residence of Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, had a public meeting, and have denounced the action of the Emperor William. They have assured Mr. Chamberlain that they may rely on their active support in case of emergency.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SUEZER.

London, 27th January.
The English newspaper applaud the speech delivered by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Saturday, when he referred to the snuff of Germany making it necessary for England to increase her defences, and said he wished he could count upon the support of America in regard to Armenia.

London, 27th January.

The Paris Times, commenting on the speech recently delivered by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which he referred to the "snuff of Germany," declares that Mr. Chamberlain's utterances lacked tact, and were also a provocation to the German Emperor.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

London, 22nd January.
The British War Office and Navy authorities are preparing to enter into large contracts for the purchase of Australian preserved meat for the army and navy.

London, 27th January.

The War Office has suggested that a Volunteer Reserve should be formed in the colonies.

THE GERMAN NAVY—APPROVAL BY THE EMPEROR.

London, 22nd January.
The Emperor William is reported to have declared that if the Reichstag declines to take steps to increase the strength of the German navy, he will appeal to the patriotism of the electors. He was considering over the question of expending from £100,000,000 to £200,000,000 upon naval armaments.

Private telegrams, the Imperial Chancellor is hostile to the proposed expenditure. It is reported that he is likely to resign.

GERMAN ATTACKS UPON ENGLAND.

London, 27th January.
The celebration of the birthday of the Emperor William has been made the occasion of renewed virulence on the part of the German official press towards England.

RUSSIA STRENGTHENS ITS ARMAMENTS.

London, 24th January.
The Daily News corresponds in Vienna and Paris have telegraphed remarkable stories of impending events in Turkey.

London, 4th February.

Lord Salisbury has addressed the Nonconformist Committee of the City of London, calling upon Turkey. The Liberal party intended to speak as being to the complete enforcement of England's interests in the East.

AMERICA AND THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

London, 28th January.
The United States House of Representatives has adopted the resolution of the Senate in favour of urging the powers to apply the terms of the Berlin Treaty to Armenia.

An amendment was moved in favour of American intervention in its relations with Turkey, but it was rejected by a large majority.

THE SHIPYARD STRIKE.

London, 22nd January.
The strike in the shipbuilding yards on the Clyde and at Belfast has been settled. An advance in wage will be conceded immediately. The strikers at Belfast have accepted the basis of settlement agreed upon at the Clyde shipbuilding yards.

THE NEW HEBRIDES, OR NEW CALEDONIA.

London, 22nd January.
The *Advertiser*, a French journal states that President Félix Faure has been requested to take steps to unite the New Hebrides with New Caledonia, with the view of excluding Australia from the field of trade with those islands. The same journal declares that in the event of President Faure consenting to become patron and protector of the inhabitants of the islands named, it will be a guarantee to M. Berthaud, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to wholly establishe French influence in the islands.

THE IRISH TARIFF.

London, 22nd January.
Mr. Patrick Egan's article on Ireland, on behalf of the minority had proved a failure.

SUGAR BEET.

London, 27th January.
Herr Lücht, the Margarine expert on the production of sugar beet, estimates that the European production for the month will show a decrease of 250,000 tons, and that the campaign will show a decrease of 650,000 tons.

SIR PHILIP CURRIE.

London, 27th January.
When Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, presented the Queen's letter to the Sultan of Turkey he was detained by the Sultan for four hours in a circums room.

Now confined to his bed.

GOVERNOR OF COOMASSIE.

London, 27th January.
Major Charles Berkeley Pigott of the 21st Hussars, aide-de-camp to Colonel Sir Francis Scott, the British Commander in Atlanta, has been appointed Governor of Coomassie.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN SOUTH WALES.

London, 27th January.
A terrible colliery disaster occurred today in South Wales.

While work was proceeding in a mine near Cardiff an explosion of fire-damp occurred. Fifty miners were killed on the spot. Thirty-eight miners who were imprisoned in the workings were subsequently rescued.

STRIKE OF TINPLATE WORKERS.

London, 27th January.
The Welsh tinplate workers, fearing that the strike in England would lead to a reduction of prices, have notified a strike of work in May.

The strike will affect 11,000 workers.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, 27th January.
The following is the result of the final contest for the chess championship, played at St. Petersburg. E. Lasker (England) 11 points; W. Steinitz (America) 8 points; A. Tschigorin (Russia) 7 points.

SIR JOHN PENDER.

London, 28th January.
Sir John Pender, G.M.C.M., P.M. for the West District, and Chairman of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, who has been in failing health for some time past, is reported to be seriously ill.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Ariake Maru*, from Kuching 15th Feb., had fresh N.E. wind and cloudy weather throughout voyage.

The British steamer *Tezum*, from Sydney 28th Jan., had the wind from the northeast, moderate to fresh N.E. wind in China Sea.

The British steamer *Hawke*, from Nagasaki 15th Feb., had very heavy falls of snow, at Nagasaki, very rough weather and very heavy sea going up; moderate coming back.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, 29th February.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 9/2
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days 2/2
Credit, 4 months' sight 2/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 2/2

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2
Credit, 4 months' sight 2/2

ON GERMANY.—
On demand 2/2

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 2/2
Bank Bills, 30 days sight 2/2

ON BRUSSELS.—
Telegraphic Transfer 180
Bank, on demand 180

ON CALGARY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 180
Bank, on demand 180

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 7/2
Private, 30 days sight 7/2

ON TOKYO.—
Bank, on demand 1 1/2 % pm.

ON MANILA.—
On demand 12 1/2 % pm.

ON SINGAPORE.—
On demand 1 1/2 % pm.

Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate, 5 10

Gold Leaf, 100 fine per tael 48

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

COMPANY PADDED QUOTATIONS
Hongkong & Shui \$125
China & Japan, pref. 125
Do. deferred 125
Nat. Bank of China 125
B. Shares 25
British & Colonial Co., H. G. Brown & Co., Canniball & Co. & Co., China Sugar 100
Dove Farm Co., Penwick & Co., Geo. II & C. Bakery 110
Hongkong & Electric 110
Hongkong & Electric Power Co., Hotel 110
Hongkong Ice Co. 110
H. & K. Wharf & Co. 110
Hongkong Hope 110
H. & W. Dock 110
Joint Stock 110
Land and Building 110
H. Land Investment 110
Jumpridge Estate 110
Kowloon Land & B. Joint Stock Building 110
Lan Son Sugar 110
Landings 110
Charbonnages 110
New Balmoral 110
Furness, Witham & Co. 110
Dr. (Professor) Route 110
Shanghai Cos.—
China & Manlai 110
China Shippers 110
China Traders 110
Hongkong Fire 110
North China 110
Straits 110
Vangas 110
Bank 110
Land and Building 110
H. Land Investment 110
Jumpridge Estate 110
Kowloon Land & B. Joint Stock Building 110
Lan Son Sugar 110
Mining 110
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China & Manlai 110
China Shippers

NOW READY
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, &c., &c.
1896,
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE,
and will be found, as usual, to show an advance
of information, both in illness and accuracy
of information.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the
ports and cities of the Far East, from Peking to
Vladivostok, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete
in each case as it can be made, but each Colony,
Port, or Settlement profited by a DESCRIPTIVE
SECTION, carefully revised and enlarged, which
will give all the *Guides* for the
Tourist, giving every detail in connection with
the place, their History, Topography, &c., &c.

The Information afforded in these Descriptions,
consisting of over Ninety highly interest-
ing articles, packed with facts concisely
set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE
of each Country and Port, would alone suffice
to fill an ordinary volume.

The work contains Directories and Descrip-
tions of:

CHINA, Hongkong, Canton, Swatow,

Niushwang, Hankow, Changtu, Wiampoa,

Tientsin, Ichang, Kowloon, Whampoa,

Taku, Chinkiang, Liappa, Hohow,

Chefoo, Ningpo, Faloh, Lungchow,

Shanghai, Wenchow, Amoy, Mengkuo,

Nanking, Foochow, Amoy, Mengkuo,

Wuhu, EASTERN SIBERIA, Nikolajevsk,

JAPAN, Osaka, Tamsui, Nagasaki, Keeling,

Yokohama, Hakodate, Takanawa, Niigata, Takow,

Kobe, Nagaoka, Tokio, Corak,

Soul, Wonsan, Fusun, Hongkong and its Dependencies,

MACAO, French Indo-China, Tonkin, Huo,

Hanoi, Provinces of Annam, Saigon, Siam,

Haiphong, Provinces of Tonkin, Cambodge,

PHILIPPINES, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Borneo,

Sarawak, Labuan, British N. Borneo, BANGKOK, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley

SEATELL SETTLEMENTS, Singapore, Penang, Malay States, Prov. Wellesley

Johore, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, &c., &c.

Singapore, Ujung, Palembang, &c., &c.

NAVAL SQUADRONS, British, German, Russian, Japanese, United States Officers of Coast and River Steamers.

The Book is printed from New Type specially reserved for the purpose, and uniformity in every arrangement now greatly facilitates reference.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of RESIDENTS contains the names of

14,000 FOREIGNERS, carefully arranged, with the Initials as well as the Surnames in strictly Alphabetic Order, so that any name may be found in a moment.

THE MAPS AND PLANS have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are corrected and brought up to date. They consist this year of A COLOURED PLATE OF THE HOUSE FLAGS OF FOREIGN MERCANTILE HONGS.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

NEW PLAN OF KOBE AND HOKO

PLAN OF FORMOSA, COASTING SHANGHAI

YOKOHAMA (SINGAPORE)

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

PLAN OF PEAK DISTRICT, VICTORIA

NEW PLAN OF HANOI

PLAN OF MANILA

NEW AND ENLARGED PLAN OF SINGAPORE

MAP OF THE FAR EAST

THE CHRONICLE covers the most notable events of the last half century in the Far East together with the Text of all the most important Treaties, concluded with the countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Consular and Court Fees, Hongkong Stamp Duties, Postal Guide, Chinese Festivals and Observances, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, and other Commercial Information, amongst which are:

TREATIES WITH CHINA

Great Britain, 1842; Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1858; Convention, 1860; Cresco, with Additional Article, Opium Convention, 1880; Chingking Convention, 1890.

France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860;

Tientsin, 1855; Conventions, 1863 and 1867.

United States—Tientsin, 1858; Additional, 1863; Peking, 1869; Impeachment, 1871.

Germany—Tientsin, 1858; Peking, 1880.

Japan—Nagasaki, 1859; Lifting Convention, 1895.

Portugal, Russia, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN

Great Britain, 1858; Trade Convention, 1866.

United States—Extradition Treaty, 1883.

Mexico, 1859; Great Britain, 1854.

Treaties with Korea

Japan, 1876; Japan Supplementary, United States, 1883.

Treaties with Siam

Including the New Treaty with France.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS

China, Japan, Siam, Corea.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS

Orders in Council for Government of H. R. M.

Subject in China and Japan, 1868, 1877.

Order of H. R. M. Supreme and other Courts in China, Jan. 2d; Table of Fees; Table of Consular Fees; Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong, with Amendment; New Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Admiralty Rules; Foreign Jurisdiction Act; Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China; Rules of Court of Appeals at Shanghai; Chinese Passenger Act; Hongkong Licenses, Trade Marks, and Letters Patent Fees; Port Regulations, &c., &c.

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